D

WASHINGTON.

American and British Legislation on the Subject of Extradition.

THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF 1848.

General Schenck To Be Exponerated from Fraud and Convicted of Impropriety.

EX-GOVERNOR WISE ON THE PRESIDENTIAL OUESTION.

The President of the Union Pacific on the Sinking Fund of the Road

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, May 5, 1876. OUR EXTRADITION TREATY WITH ENGLAND-THE TRUE INTENT AND MEANING OF THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF 1848 AS SHOWN BY THE DEBATE PRECEDING ITS PASSAGE-WHEREIN IT DIPFERS PROM THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT

The statement made by parties in Washington that the Revised Statutes contain a law passed in 1848 in-tended to define and limit the conditions under which d to have been inspired by British influences he ith a view to nullifying the argument of Mr. Fish that the act of Parliament of 1870 was at best ex post fac and could not apply to the Ashburton treaty. In short, it was said that the English act of 1870 only an amplification and repetition of law of 1848. The law of 1848, referred in this charge, simply makes it lawful the Secretary of State. "under his hand and seal of effice to order the person so committed to be delivered behalf of such foreign government, to be tried for the crime of which such person shall be so accused; and such person shall be delivered accordingly." The sting is alleged to lie in the tail of this short para-

graph, but the assertion that the foreign government ended to be bound to try the extrad for the criano, which he was originally accused and law nor the reasons given in the debate in Congress in law nor the reasons given in the detate in Googress in 1848 for the passage of the law, nor by the practice under it. On the contrary, the pages of the Congressional Globe of that year show that the law was enacted in order not to obstruct it or load it with conditions. terms of the treaty did not specify what authority, judicial or executive, should make the act of surrender of the fugitive, and it was at first proposed to vest this power in our judges, down to as insignificant an official s a Justice of the Peace. But in the amendment of this power was eventually delegated to the Socretary of State. The assertion that it was meant to restrict the trial of the surrendered person in a foreign court to the crime for which his extradition was asked is also disproved by the language of the debate. Turning to the proceedings of the House of Representatives on the 23d of June, 1848, we find that Mr. J. R. Ingersell, from the Committee ou the Judiciary, reported "A bill for giving full effect to treaties of extradition." The bill was read a first and second time, when—and the exact language of the Congressional Globe is now quoted—"Mr. Ingersoil asked the indulgence of the House-for a few moments, while he stated the object of this bill, and then he while he stated the object of this bill, and then he hoped it would be the pleasure of the House to put it upon its passage. It was known to the House that by treaty stipulations made with more than one government of Europe we were bound to deliver up fugitives who had fled from justice on the commission of crime. Cases were hamiliar to everybody which showed that it was necessare to the state of th mry to enlarge the facilities to comply with our obliga dous. It often happened that an individual came and the application for the fugitive regular, but there the fugitive was found as were authorized or were willing to take on themselves the burden and weighty reindeprenantary proceedings toward naming over the individual to the properly authorized officer. The ob-lect of this bill was to appoint officers, and to authorize sthers to carry out the provisions of the treatics with France and England at all times without delay and the france and Engrand at all times without delay and the fanger of a denial of justice. It provided for the ap-pointment of commissioners, or authorized the courts of the United States to appoint commissioners to take the preliminary steps and to procure the authority of the Secretary of State, 40 whom the treaties give authority to deliver up fugitives to foreign countries for the accomplishment of the desired object. If the House would pass this bill it would be to the government a

matter of gratification. The Socretary of State de-mred it to pass. He (the speaker) had just had a cor-respondence with the Charge of the British Government on the subject, and he desired it to pass, and by Canada and France the passage of this bill would be looked upon as an act of great propriety." The bill was then read the third time and passed Going to the Senate it was amended and came back to the House, when a committee of conference deliberated, apon it and reported the bill to both houses, and i then passed finally in the shape in which it now stands

SILVER CURRENCY—PROSPECTS FOR THE PAS-

SAGE OF MR. VIOST'S JOINT RESOLUTION. Mr. Frost's joint resoluti-a for an issue of silver in return for greenbacks will be renewed on Monday it will be carried by a two-thirds vote. It has been made evident that this will be a measure of greatly required relief, because there has been within the few days past a painful impossibility to change a five-dollar no.e. Unless the bill contemplated by Mr. Frost shall pass immediately there will be a dearth of fractional currency here, and a failure also of the accommodation of silver promised by the Treasury Department under

EX-GOVERNOR WILE ON THE NOMINATION AT ST. LOUIS-GENERAL HANCOCK HIS PAVOR-ITE-HIS ANTAGONISM TO THE CONSERVA-TIVE PARTY OF VIRGISIA.

Ex-Governor Wise, of Virginia, in a conversation with ome gentlemen here about the democratic candidacy or President, said that if the Northern democrats would nominate General Hancock he would support him. He said also that Hancock's name would give great strength to the ticket, and he thought he could be sected. He spoke very flatteringly of his papers while tion. Mr. Wise avowed himself as being uncompromisingly for the straight out doctrine of the old demoeratic party and passed some very severe strictures on the liberal republican and conservative parties, which he characterized as being cattiled to no consideration, as they were composed of every nondescript element-

vers attack of sickness, has still left much of his old fire, as was evidenced in the telling manner in which saves for his home at once, but remarked that if such a man as General Hancock should be put in the field for sary, light for him. He entertains an uncompromising scallaways and out-carpet-bagged the carpet-bagger.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

JOHNNY DAVENPORT'S SCHEME FOR THE PRE-VENTION OF FRAUDS—THE LAWS UNDER WHICH HE ACTED AND BY WHOSE AID THEY

nmittee on Expenditures in the Dep

nation of John L. Davenport. Witness was requ to name the different laws under which he had per-formed the duties which he had spoken about, and he gave the act of May 31, 1870, to entorce the rights of citizens to vote in the States and Territories; also the act of July 14, 1870, to amond the Naturalization laws act of July 14, 1870, to amend the Naturalization laws and to punish violations of the same; the Appropria-tion bill of 1875 and an act amending the act of July 14, 1870, and one to amend the act of May 31, 1870. Witness used his influence in obtaining the passage of the clause in the Appropriation bill amending the law. but had nothing to do with the appropriation itself; was attorney for the Union Langue Clius at the time and was also clerk of a Congressional committee.

In reply to Mr. Caulfield, the witness explained the

fference between the Committee of Seventy and the Union League Club.

Union League Club.

Q. What members of Congress helped you to get these bills passed? A. Judge Bingham, of Ohio; Judge Lawrence, of Ohio; Mr. Dawes, of Massachuseuts; Mr. Dickey, of Pennsylvania; Governor Biair, of Michigan; Senators Edmunds, Conkling, Cole, and members of the Indiagra Committee and Constitute Constitutes. the Judiciary Committee generally.

Q. Did any of the democrats help you? A. No, sir; believe every democrat voted against the bill. By Mr. Joyce—What was the nature of their opposi-

Mr. Caulfield objected to the question, but after som discussion the witness was allowed to answer the ques

they made, and it was principally that the law would prove oppressive to the people of the South. Q. What was the effect? A. To prevent thousands of

Witness was employed by the Union League Club, nd by no one else, to aid in the passage of these laws Never paid any member of Congress or any other per-son a single cent or anything else toward obtaining the passage of these laws. Witness explained the provi-

In reply to Mr. Caulfield he said it would be as affect ave to prevent republican frauds in Philadelphia as force the law impartially, and prevented at least one half of the clerks of both parties who came to New York from Washington to vote from voting, because they could not prove a residence there; only last night he was waited upon by gentlemen nere and asked if he intended to stop the clerks from voting in 1878 as he did in 1872, and he replied emphatically yes, and they then desired to know what they must do to comply with the registration law. He wished to make this statement to show that the law was executed, no mat-ter who it hit.

The committee then adjourned the further examtion of Mr. Davenport until Tuesday, May 16.

THE EMMA MINE-GEN GRAL SCHENCK'S COUN REL ON CLARENCE 1,0 G'S LETTER-GENERAL SCHENCE TO BE EXONERATED FROM THE CHARGES OF FRAUD.

The following letter was yesterday transmitted to the Committee on Foreign Affairs by the counsel for

General Schenck:

Washington, May 4, 1876.

Sir.—When, yesterday, the letter of Mr. Clarence King was presented by a member of the committee I consented that it should not go upon the record, because I did not think it was such a letter as Mr. King would care to have published. Without any agency of mine Mr. King's letter has appeared in the newspapers, and I now request that it, with this note, may be printed as a part of your record.

I was moved to this action yesterday by several considerations. Mr. King says in his letter, "June 18, 1873, is the date of my first sight of the mine." His report in evidence before you bears an earlier date, June 11, 1873. His evidence in a case in Newada, on page 631 of your record, shows that he had examined and formed his opinion that the Emma mine was a "pipe vein" long before. Besides, I did not think the tenor of his letter would add weight to his opinion. I am quite content that Mr. King's opinions should go upon the record and be tested by the future of the Emma mine. Yours truly. I. E. CHITTENDEN.

Hon. Thomas Swann, Chairman, &c., &c.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day appointed a sub-committee, consisting of Mr. Swann, the chair-

a sub-committee, consisting of Mr. Swann, the chair-man, and Mossrs. Hewitt and Parker, to prepare the report in the Emma Mine case. From the tenor of the private conference of members it is inferred the report will relieve General Schenck of any charge of fraud, but will express the opinion that his becoming a director in the Emma Mine Company was utterly in-compatible with his position as American Minister.

THE INDEBTEDRED OF WHE UNION PACIFIC BAILROAD TO THE GOVERNMENT-LETTER OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOAD ON THE PROP-*OSITION TO MAKE A BECONVEYANCE OF

The following letter from the President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company was received by the House Judicary Committee to-day in response to its recent request for the submission, within ten days, of some proposition for the creation of a sinking fund which shall not include an offer to reconvey to the government any portion of the land grants :-

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, 1

To the Hon, J. Procrom Knorr, Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.—
Sim.—After as much consultation with my associate directors of this company as has been practicable in the brief time allowed in your letter of the 25th of April, 1 find myself unable at that time to submit, as requested therein, a new meney proposition for the creation of a sinking fund to meet the eventual liabilities of the company to the government under the second mortgage, but should any such proposition proceed from your committee, or in any synthemic proceed from the company of the company of the company of the such class of the second mortgage are reimbursable to the government until the material to the boats, thirty years from the date of issue, the company offered, under date of February 3, 1850, to commence making slaking from payments of about \$1,000,000 immediately, and \$200,000 annually for the payers, \$250,000 annually for the next ten years and \$250,000 annually for the payer ten years and \$

ole debt at maturity, in 1897, or, if this settlem agreeable to Congress, is willing to consider a tion which may be made by the government a settlem to accept it if its means and its other as will permit. I have to express the hope if case will Congress lend itself to the passage forgible or hostile measures against the or The government has only a second mortus a disposition to accept it if its means and its other obligations will permit, I have to express the hope that is no case will congress lond itself to the passage of harsh, forcible or hostile measures against the company. The government has only a second mortgage. Any blow at the company's credit is an injury to the government and diminishes its chances of collecting its dell, while whatever strengthens the company of ultimate reimbursement. There are also many other reasons why the government's zecurity and its prospects of ultimate reimbursement. There are also many other reasons why the government's aid to the company, assuming that its loan of bonds will be eventually repaid, is only the lands, from which the company has so far realized only \$5,336,644 02. For this denation of only \$5,000,000 the government has secured the construction of a railroad 1,036 miles long, giving communication from ocean to ocean, over which it has control at all times, but particularly in time of war, for postal, military and other purposes.

The road was required to be built by July 1, 1875. It was actually opened for traffic more than six years in advance of that date, the last 600 miles being surveyed and constructed between May, 1863, and May, 1860, the cash saving to the government on expense of transportation during those six years alone being more than the whole government donation has produced to the company; this fand construction of the nortigage being certain to be more than the amount of the government bonds loaned to the company.

This rand construction of the road during and after

thirty year term of the mortgage being certain to be more than the amount of the government bonds loaned to the company.

This rapid construction of the road during and after the war, while the highest possible prices for labor and material prevailed, made the cost of the road trable what it would now cost to construct it, and burdened the company with a bond indebtedness which it will require all its resources to pay the interest on and to provide suitable sinking funds for, while it is paying reasonable dividends to stockholders who have purchased their stock in the open market and upon the faith of the government, as pledged in the acts of 1882 and 1834, upon contract and engagements of the United States, profered by these acts of 1862 and 1874 as inducements to capitalists to embark in the hazardous undertaxing of constructing a railroad to the Pacific, as they have been or may be constructed by the Supreme Court of the United States, this company is willing to stand by, or it is willing to change them by consenting to make reasonable payments to the government upon its second mortgage years in advance of the time legally fixed.

Believing that your committee will deem the prop-

fixed.

Believing that your committee will deem the proposition of the company fair and reasonable, I have the honor to be, very respectfully yours,

SIDNEY DILLON, President.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL—REDUCTIONS PROPOSED BY THE COMMITTEE-CERTAIN NAVY TARDS TO BE PRACTICALLY CLOSED

The sub-committee reported the Naval Appropriation bill to the full Committee on Appropriations to-day. Several unimportant changes were made, some of the items being cut down still more and others increased. naking an uncrease in the total amount in the bill of \$270,000. The bill as prepared appropriates about \$12,500,000. The bill last year appropriated \$17,000,000 and there was also a deficiency bill for about \$1,000,000 for expenditures in the navy department, making a total of \$18,000,000, or \$5,200,000 more than the present bill. The reductions in this bill are general and cover all branches of the service except the pay of officers and seamen, which is not touched. It provides for stopping enlistments until the number of seamen is reduced from 8,500 to 7,500 in the navy, and in the marine corps to 1,500 men and 70 officers. It provide that the bulk of all work for the coming year shall be done at the navy yards at Brooklyn, Lesgue Island, Norfolk and Mare Island, and practically closes work at the Kittery, New London, Charlestown, Washington of the Navy to submit to Congress some plan for dis-posing of the yards last named.

For labor at all of the navy yards management and Pensacola navy yards, and calls upon the Secretary

labor at all of the navy yards, magazines and stations, in fitting ships for sea and in preserving ordnance material, \$125,000 is appropriated. The Secretary of the Navy is directed to report at the

next session of Congress the best method of making sales of the naval hospitals at Annapolis and Washing-THE ORIGINAL DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE AT THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

Some time ago the President directed the Secretary of the Interior to send to Philadelphia the original Declaration of Independence to be exhibited at the Centennial Exhibition. To-day, at the solicitation of General James D. McBride, who arrived here this morning for that purpose, the President changed the order and directed that it be sent to Colonel Frank Etting, at Philadelphia, to be exhibited in Independence Hall during the entire time of the Exhibition. M C. C. Bell. Chief Clerk of the Interior Department will start to-morrow morning on the limit with the original document, and General McBride left here to-night to make arrangements with the city authorities for ordering the military for the proper reception of the Declaration of Independence on its arrival in Philadelphia to-morrow afternoon.

THE MOTH EXTERMINATOR INVESTIGATION-MITTEE.

George A. Cowles arrived here to-day from California, as a voluntary witness before the Clymer Committee in the investigation regarding the preservation of army clothing and equipage by the firm of G. A. Cowles & Co. The committee asked Mr. Cowles to postpone his evidence for a week. He is desirous of a whelming evidence any and all charges affecting his personal honor or that of his company.

THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR CARRYING THE MEM-DUDS OF CONGRESS TO THE OPENING OF THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

The Chairman of the Centennial Committee received The Chairman of the Centennial Committee received a telegram to-day from Colonel Thomas A. Scott saying that be had falled to make arrangements with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company to send a special train to convey members of Congress and other invited guests to the opening of the Centennial Exhibition. Colonel Scott, however, added that he bad concluded arrangements by which there will be two special trains from the Bakimore and Potomac station on Tuesday next, the first to leave at twelve o'clock and the second at half-past three P. M. The trains will go by way of York and Laucaster over a road owned through its entire length from Washington to Philadelphia by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The route is only an hour an a half longer than that by way of Wilming-

ALABAMA CLAIMS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5, 1876.

Washington, D. C., May 5, 1876.

In the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims to-day the following judgments were announced:—

Case 1,518, Frank Williams, \$227; case 1,517, Isaac C. Week, \$849; case 1,518, James E. Higgins, \$376; case 1,553, V. F. Healey, \$357; case 1,662, Delany D. Wilcox, \$229; case 1,554, John Healey, \$623 26; case 1,522, Thomas F. Pease, \$960; case 1,563, Harriet P. Martin, administratus, \$350; case 1,564, Charles T. Bonney, administratus, \$350; case 1,524, Jehn Fraga, \$347 50; case 1,525, Mendell H. Cobb, administrator, \$798; case 1,525, John L. Reed, \$1,257 71; case 1,527, Frenchick E. Hankell, \$470; case 1,570, James E. Brett, \$278; case 1,528, Ferdinand G. Chase, \$905 25; case 1,531, John H. Hill, \$1,356; case 1,574, Charles T. Bonney, administrator, \$5.50; case 1,575, Joaquin Roderiques, \$470; case 1,575, Joaquin Roderiques, \$470; case 1,534, Frederick A. Direce, \$500; case 1,530, Benjamin Wilcox, Jr., \$231 75.

No. 1,500, Edward D. Mandell, administrator and agent, \$5,185 10, awarded as the catch of the bark Gypsey, shipped on board the Golconda. This is to be received and distributed by the owners among the respective parties contined thereto.

Case 1,561, Isaac Chase, administrator, \$359 50; case 1,530, Benjamin Vilcox, Jr., \$231 75.

Weymouth, \$312 14; case 1,542, Wendell H. Cobb, administrator, \$550; case 1,630, Genjamin V. Hutchinson, \$490; case 1,500, Francisco C. Bonne Roucher, \$355; case 1,560, Renjamin V. Hutchinson, \$490; case 1,712, Daniel D. Moore, \$479.

Interest at four per cent in all the above case from the time of the loss.

These comprised all the cases ready for trial, and the Court, baving no business before it, adjourned until the 7th day of June next.

THE LOUISIANA DISTURBANCES.

THE LOUISIANA DISTURBANCES.

NEW ORLHANS, May 5, 1876. Acting Governor Autoine has offered \$5,000 rewar for the arrest of the Coushatta assassin. Advices received at the State House report that Senator Twitchel ceived at the State House report that Senator Twitchell is still living, but in a precarious condition. His lef arm has been amputated, and his right arm is so badly shattered that the doctors propose to take it off also. Communications received this morning from West Peliciana parish, state that Weber, State Senator; Dula Parish Judge, and Armstead, ex-nember of the House of Representatives, have been driven out of the parish by "regulators," and compelled to take to the woods Their fate is not known.

THE ARNOLD FAILURE.

The failure of Harvey Arnold & Co., of the North Adams Print Works, carrying down five other cotton mills, is even more disastrous in its results than it first appeared. The liabilities, it is thought, will rise over rather than fall below the estimated \$1,200,000, and not less than 1,200 men, women and children in the six mills are thrown out of work. HUNTING A HUSBAND.

AN ENGLISH WOMAN'S SMARCH FOR HER FAITH-LESS SPOUSE-AFTER PIVE YEARS SHE FINDS HIM AND LODGES HIM IN JAIL-AN INTER-

POUGHERMERS, May 5, 1876.

The case of bigamy which has come to light in this city is replete with interest, and the details reveal the plues and course of a woman who for six years has waited patiently to confront the man who basely and crucily descried her and her children. Her name is Eliza Cullom, and she is about forty years of age. She is propossessing in appearance, being a fine type of a healthy English woman. Her conversational powers are extraordinary, and her story was told in such an earnest, honest manner as to at once impress the listener with its trathfulness.

THE STORY.

In the year 1871 she and her recreant husband, George Cullom, were proprietors of an English ale house at Frith, in Kent, England, called "The King's Head." According to her statement, the husband did nothing but drink rum and milk and sport in gay attire about the town, while she did all the work and made him plenty of money. Her husband's habits became worse every day, and finally led to intimacy with dissolute women and the shameful abuse of herself. The police at one time interfered and took his icense away. By dint of hard work the wife managed to save some money, when suddenly one morning George Cultom turned up missing. That was not much loss, but he had also sold their little property and had taken with bim \$1,600 or \$1.500, leaving his wife and four children without a penny in the world and not roof to cover their heads. The deserted wife learned enough of his movements to show that he had sailed with his ill-gotten gains to America, and, then with a courage and determination that challenged admiration, she went to work to obtain means inence with many of the nobility who were often oute the rental of "The Grange" at Tunbridge Wells, thirty-six miles from London. It is a summer resort. and the photograph shows the buildings to be about the size of Cozzens' Hotel. The place is renowned for its mineral springs. Her new home was always crowded with the fushionable society of London, and for three or four years she made money. HER HUSBAND TRACED.

Last January a man named Gilbert arrived at the "Grange" from Poughkeepsie, New York, and informed Mrs. Culion that her husband was residing at the Mrs. Culion that her husband was residing at the latter place at No. 58 Gifford avenue, and that he worked in a lunatic asylum. This was important news, because under the law she was unable to perfect an extended lease of "The Grange" without the signature of her husband, or class she had to show that she had no husband. Her object was to get sim home, not dreaming that he was married. She wrote to the manager of "the lunatic asylum, near Poughtkeepsie, N. Y." and received a letter in reply that her ausband did work there and that he was married. This astounded her, and she received to obtain all the facts. She aext wrote to "the Chief of Police of Poughkeepsie," who turned the matter over to City Clerk Daniels, and through Mr. Daniels Mrs. Cullom obtained all needed information, giving the name of the woman Cullom had married. The described woman wrote to the second Mrs. Cullom, stating she was Cullom's lawful wife, but got no reply. Then she wrote to Cullom, saying:—"Send me money or you will find me there suyhow." There was no reply to that, Getting together what little means she had she engaged passage on the steamer Denmark, and on the 15th of April sjarted for America, leaving her children in charge of a housekeeper at "the Grange." She reached here on Tuceday and registered at the Park House, and the next day entered a complaint with the proper authorities against George Cullom, her lawful husband, whom she charged with bigamy. It was ascertained that Cullom was at Glenham, on the Stewart Milis, and Officer Case went thither and arrested him. On their way wile No. 2 passed them in a carriage. She was, undoubtedly, on her way to notify Cullom of the situation. On his arrival in this city Cullom of the situation. On his arrival in this city Cullom of the situation of clock. Mrs. Cullom No. 1, who had tolica for years to get movey enough to follow her husband to America, was ushered into the corridor of the jail by Shoriff Warner and leid to Cullom's ceil door, which was locked, and she gazed through the na latter place at No. 58 Gifford avenue, and that he

him, hall laughing and half crying, and thou the following occurred:—

AN INTERVIEW WITH HER HURBAND.

MYR. Cullom—I fancy I have seen you before.
George Cullom (attrilug)—Yes, I s'pose you have
come here to do the best you can with me; I know I
have been doing wrong, but for God's sake don't press
it. I will go home with you if you will get me out.

Myr. Cullom—You are not wanted at home; I haven't
come to do that; I enly want justice.

"And then," said Myr. Cullom to a reporter, "I told
him what I have been wanting to tell him for years;
how he deserted me and our little ones, how he left us
without a nome or bread and took everything from us;
how he abused me time and again; and I told
him, too, I was glad to see him in the deplorable condition he was. Why," she continued, "he was quite a
good looking fellow when he wont away, but now he
looks thin and bad. I wouldn't have known him if I
had met him on the street. He cortainly looks deplorable and unhappy, and I am glad of it."

AGISTERHAL EXAMINATION.

After the interview Recorder Taylor ordered Cullom

After the interview Recorder Taylor ordered Cullom to be brought before him at ten A. M., at his office in Market street. All the parties were present.

The first witness was Mrs. Eliza Cullom. She testified that she was married to Cullom in England, Octo-

fied that she was married to Cullom in England, October 28, 1809, and never had a divorce.

Rev. F. B. Wheeler was next sworn. He produced a notebook, on which appeared the names of George C. Cullom and Elizabeth Rappleyea, the page on which the names were written being dated April 28, 1871. When saked it he could identify the prisoner, witness glanced at him and replied that he married a couple on the day referred to, who gave the names as written, but he could not recognize Cullom as the man.

Recorder Taylor then adjourned the examination till ten o'clock this morning and the prisoner was sent back to jail.

ten o'clock this morning and the prisoner was sent back to jail.

THE OLD TENDERNESS REVIVES.

After he had gone M.F. Culiom asked the Recorder what the penalty was for bigamy, and he told her five years' imprisonment. Site seemed not to want to send him to prison, and so stated to the Recorder, but the latter told her that that matter was out of her hands. She does, however, desire to obtain a divorce, and wishes to remain here until positive evidence of his bigamy can be obtained by official proof. She states that she is almost out of money and will have to send back for more if she has to stay any length of time. She says she is an excellent cook and will work for means to sustain herself while here. When the reporter left her she exclaimed, "But I feel better now anyhow; I have relieved my mind on him of things I have been aching to say to him for years, and now he has got something to think about."

GEORGIA REPUBLICANS.

ATLANTA, May 5, 1876.

night at midnight, after two days' session.

The delegates at large to the Cincinnati Convention are Messrs. H. P. Farrow, James Atkins, H. M. Turner (colored), and George Wallace (colored). The delegation as estimated stands as follows:—Morton, 5; Birstow, 6; Conkling, 3; Blaine, 8, and is composed of thirteen white and nine colored delegates. The Convention indorsed the administration of General Grant, and adjourned without nominating a Governor or an electoral ticket, but recommended a convention for that purpose, to assemble in Macon before the 1st of August.

August.

A private despatch from Atlanta, Ga., says the majority of the Georgia delegates to the Cincinnati Convention are in favor of Morton, though they are not so instructed.

A despatch from Portland, Oregon, gives the names of the delegates to the Convention as follows:—H. W. Scott, J. H. Foster, J. C. Folman, and Messrs, Van Houtou, Davids and Hines, alternates, and says that like the Convention.

SOUTH CAROLINA DEMOCRATS.

CONSERVATIVE DELEGATES ELECTED FOR CON-GRESSIONAL DISTRICTS - NO INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN. COLUMBIA, S. C., May 5, 1876

The State Democratic Convention met this morning at ten o'clock and spent most of the morning session in caucus deciding on the candidates to represent the Congressional districts, of which there are five. Pondlog the arrangements the Convention went into an elec-tion for delegates at large with the following result:— General John Bratton, Hon. W. D. Porter, D. Wyatt Aiken, General John D. Kennedy. Alternates—General M. C. Butler, Colonel William

Wallace, ex-Governor Bonham, James A. Hoyt. For the First Congressional District—T. & Ri

son, J. D. McCiuker. Second.--M. P. O'Connor, John F. Ficken. Third.--General Samuel McGowan, Captain W. B. Fourth-Ex-Governor B. F. Perry, Colonel John H.

Fourth—Ex-Governor B. F. Perry, Colonel John B. Evans.

Fitth—J. C. Sheppard, William Elliott, with alternates equally eminent and conservative.

The occepates have worked with unanimity and with uncommon segacity. No vexed questions were to enter into the discussion. An unknown skeleton, named fession, or coalition, is known to exist, but when spoken of the Couvention goes into secret session and the ball is cleared. Several such sessions were held today. A contest can secrecity be said to exist, yet an effort was made to ascertain the atrength of the delegates in favor of a straight-out ticket at the next State election and thore in favor of coalition. Edgeloid county, the Tipperary of South Carolina, marshalled the straight-outers, but the Convention elected men of more censervative views.

The delegates go uninstructed.

Charles Francis Adams On the Situation.

GRANT. THE DISINTEGRATOR.

What a Veteran Thinks of Adams, Tilden, Seymour, Hendricks, Grant, Blaine, Conkling and Washburne.

THE GREAT UNKNOWN.

Wanted-A Man with a Head On His Shoulders.

BOSTON, May 5, 1876.

"Grant has disintegrated everything." "The country needs a man with a head on his

Thus spoke the veteran Adams-Charles Francis as the HERALD correspondent waited on him to learn his views concerning the situation of PARTIES AND MEN

now before the country, and more especially in rela now before the country, and more especially in rela-tion to the approaching conventions and the subse-quent campaign. Mr. Adams was found sitting at a plain office table in a cosey little room on Pemberton square. He looks well, and al-though age has planted here and there a trace, there is a vigor of physique and a sturdiness of bearing which many a younger man might envy. Plunging at once into the subject of the interview Mr. Adams expressed his disinclination to appear in print, but pleas-antly proceeded to give a summary of affairs and ten-dencies as they appear to him. In relation to CHABLES FRANCIS ADAMS
he said :—"Long since I retired from active participation

in politics and was nover a strict 'party man.' I have acted in good faith with parties when I could, but when our views diverged I left, and allowed them to go such, I have not now and nover had any sympathy; nor have they ever shown the regard for me. In my own State they gave no prefer ment, even when they had the opportunity to grant it. I believe I could not be elected a State constable even, here. When a returned from Europe the last time and ever since I have endeavored to induce an independ. suce of thought and action among those with whom have influence. Personally I LOVE MY COUNTRY.

and what little service I have done her has been based on that love. I have nover sought office, nor have I courted those who could bestow it. There is no reason why any party, as such, should look to me as a caudidate. I receive from all sections of the country letters indicative of personal confidence and esteem, and I have every reason to consider them truthful. Of course such expressions are gratifying to me, and I en' deavor to answer them in a proper spirit. But as POR THE PERSIDENCY,

I have no itching in that direction. It is a thankless

office at the best, and whoever is President now must expect a deuce of a time, with a vast amount of care and trouble.

have three Presidents chosen from one family.

Mr. ADAMS—Certainly, but in that event I would be

come simply a DRAMATIC SPECTACLE. That is, it would be an event which might look well on the theatrical stage, if three Presidents were to be chosen from one family without effort of their own. But from the experience of the two who would, in that erable years they never spent, than during the time they occupied that position. I believe in being inde-pendent of all parties, and take no interest in those ex-

CORRESPONDENT-In view of the fact that the New York Democratic State Convention did not instruct its delegates to St. Louis to vote for Governor Tilden, do you think his supporters will be embarrassed at the

National Convention?

Mr. Adams—Well, really, I pay so little attention to

and nominated and elected a candidate. Since then I have followed him with considerable interest. I think very well of Mr. Tilden. He has the confidence of his party and has done good work, I judge. I do not regard him as a very broad man, but I believe him to be a politic man, and a President should be a politic man. If he should be nominated I should feel confi-dence in his honesty and his desire to do right. Ho would, doubtless, act as seemed best to him, and would be independent of bad advisers. However, I am not sufficiently intimate with Mr. Tilden to express an absolute opinion, save that I have watched him for many years and regard him very favorably indeed,

CORRESPONDENT- The friends of

GOVERNOR SETMOUR
seem to think that they captured the Convention, and
the inexplicit letter written by him gives some of Mr.
Tilden's friends unessiness. What do you think of Mr.

Mr. ADAMS-I should say Mr. Seymour is too fluo uating a man for the emergency.

Correspondent—Unreliable? Tricky?

Mr. Apans-I mean that he wavers, fluctuates in his opinions and would not be steady enough in purpose. I never had much confidence in him after his going

CORRESPONDENT-But he was misunderstood at the Mr. ADAMS-Well, he seemed to waver and fluctuate nd I lost faith in him. CORRESPONDENT-The West appears to be in favor of

Mr. HENDRICKS.
Mr. ADAMS—I doubt if Mr. Hendricks would have much strength here or outside of his own locality. Indiana seems to be devoted to him, and, perhaps, other States, but I doubt his strength. I know, though, very little about him. We need in the Presidency man independent of party and of sections, who has s head of his own and on his own shoulders.

GRANT HAS DISISTEGRATED everything. I felt it long ago, and predicted it long ago in a letter to my son Henry, at Washington The fact is

This is Chaos,

and the question is how to get out of it. Grant has and the question is how to get out of it. Grant has been surrounded by people who seculdn't advise him right. He had no policy of his own. He has gone on the laiser raire principle from first to last, and now everything is absolutely disintegrated. In this condition of affairs parties are at a loss and politicians are of no avail. The nominations are as uncertain as the

-quite as likely to be one as another, and very possibly an unknown somebody, who has never even been mentioned. In that event each party will support its own candidate—unless there should be an obnoxious nomination, which I do not at all apprehend; and as the parties are very nearly equal in strength the

on the action of the independent thinkers, the great middle party, which will act intelligently as between the two others. It has been my effort for years to educate the better class of voters up to an intelligent and patriotic standpoint, for the good of the whole country and absolutely away from the interests of PARTY and politicians.

CORRESPONDENT.—What would seem to be the choice

of Massachusetts among the republican chances?

Mr. Adams—As I said, I have no partisan allie I and the politicians are out. They never would seek me for anything. I think

WELL OF MR. MLAINE, who is strong and has a head of his own. He would have the advantage of good councilors, and, if elected, would doubtless see the necessity of discretion and

Sound, patriotic policy.

Commarcandurr—Rather talky, usn't he?

Mr. Anama—He would see the necessity of

and would undoubtedly take the advice of good counsellors. I think very well of Mr. Blaine.

CORRESPONDENT—Wr. Blaine would never get nelp
from Mr. Conkling?

Mr. Anans-I think well of Mr. Conkling. I was in Congress with him. He would not be as independent as Mr. Blaine. I think he would act more in concert with what nowadays are called rings. He has many fine qualities, but is not independent enough for the times. You see the country is all unsettled. Grant has unsettled it. He had no permanent policy. He let matters take their own course. What has come is It is certain that at present everything is unsettled and everybody is uneasy, and the country is looking he be one of the party favories or some utterly unknown man, or one taken from the ranks of the intelligent and independent voters, he will have a perplexing role to enact. He must be patriotic, politic, discreet and sagacious He can have no connection with rings, and, therefore, I speak of that feature in Mr. Conkling's life. I think weil of Mr. Conkling and like him, but I fear that dif-

Convessorous Mr Contling certainly looks well and the correspondents never tire of describing his

Mr. ADAMS-I think very well of Mr. Conkling, but a President must be independent of what they call rings.

Correspondent—Mr. Washburne has many friends, but his opponents argue that his nomination would be an indersement of General Grant, because he made

Mr. ADAMS-Oh, not at all. I regard

MR. WASHBURNE, as a man of native talent—a man of strong will. He certainly did make General Grant, but he is a very dif-erent kind of man. Grant has no policy of his own, but I regard Mr. Washburne as eminently a man with a lead on his shoulders.

Correspondent --- A kind of Lincoln?

Mr. ADAMS -- More than that. He is firmer and more settled in purpose than Lincoln, I am not infimate with Mr. Washburne. I met him perhaps two or three

times in Paris, and was in Congress with him some fifteen years ago; so that I know of him tolerably well, and regard him very favorably. The fact is, there are

who can command the nomination or exact the party vote. All are at sea, and when the conventions meet they will cast about for the candidate most likely to win. Where he is to come from for either party no one can predict. It is absolutely a matter of chance, and quite as likely to be some utterly unknown man as either of those with whose names the public is so fa-miliar. I see, by the way, that I have been

by a "Labor Convention."

CORRESPONDENT-Which, of course, you don't par-Mr. ADAMS-No: the nomination for the Vice Prest

denc; is rather amusing, and as for the Presidency \$ s something for which I can have no desire, nor can I see that either party, as such, would be likely to some to me, for I am not in sympathy with the politicians and have never acted as a party man, There is a very large class of people, the wealthy and more intelligent of the community, who should be above office, who should neither seek nor care for it, and who should always so cast their votes as te control the choice of the people. As it is, this class of people are disgusted with affairs and keep away from the polls. They should be above office, and might by intelligent concert serve the country and benefit their fellows. I endeavor at all times to encourage this idea, and hope in time to

The conversation then turned on general topics, and in consequence of a modest reference by gested that it was unfortunate that the country did not have the benefit of Mr. Adams' experience at St. James in these days of diplomatic compli-cation, when even Mr. Schenck was absent. "Ah, yes," said Mr. Adams," Mr. Schenck is a very able man in certain directions, but it was unfortunate that he never had studied the duties of a foreign Minister. When he went abroad he plunged into all sorts of things, which injured him, and he has never had any influence

CORRESPONDENT-Are you writing much now, Mr

Mr. ADAMS-Some. I am still at work on the life o my father, of which the copy is nearly completed, and which will make, I judge, about thirteen volumes. This ended the interview, during which the veteran statesman in familiar but cautious phrase expressed his opinions in general, but did not say whether he

thought Bristow would or would not come in as

THE METHODISTS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS AT THE METRODIST THE INDIAN BUREAU CONSIDERED RESOLU-TIONS AS TO THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

BALTIMORE, Md , May 5, 1876.
Bishop Bowman presided at the opening of the Conference this morning. Committees were amounteed on correspondence, the American Bible Society, temperance expenses of the General Conference, pastoral oddress, religious corporations, on the propriety of re-vising the hymn book and on new charters for benevo. ent institutions. The resolutions of J. H. Wilbur, of Oregon, offered yesterday, relative to the transfer of the Indian service to the War Department were taken the Indian service to the War Department were taken up, and Mr. Wilbur advocated the passage of the resolutions. Dr. J. P. Newman sent to the Secretary's desk and had read the bill recently passed by the House of Representatives for the information of the Conference. Judge Lawrence, a member of Congress from Ohio and a delegate to the Conference, aketched the history of the indian service, and held that the present policy had put an end to Indian war and elevated the condition of the Indian war. and elevated the condition of the Indiana. Now it was proposed by the dominant party of the House of Representatives to abandon this policy of peace, civilization and Christianity. The dominant party in the House cared very little about either civilization of Christianity. (Laughter.) Neither was material to its success. If this General Conference, representing 1,500,000, shall send a committee of five to the Senate its voice would be heard and respected, and the bis its voice would be heard and respected, and the bif would not pass, for there was some regard for Christianity and civilization at that end of the Capitol (Applause.) The President was not a Methodist himself, but his wife was, and she could appeal to him in behalf of the peace policy which he had inaugurated. Judge Cooley, of lowa, and General Cimton B. Fisk, of the St. Louis Conference, expressed regret that political issues or personal references should have been made, which was also the unmistakable sentiment of the Conference.

The resolutions were then referred to a special committee of five.

made, which was also the Conference.

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The roll of Conferences was called for petitions, reports and papers.

Albert H. Hunt submitted the report of the fraternal delegation to the Conference of the Methodust Church of the South, which assembled at Louisville, May, 1874, detailing the events of their visit and reception by that body, which was of the most kind and Christian character. The report concludes:—

Thus terminated our services as your representatives to the foreard Conference of the Methodust Episcopal Church, butth, It was our aim to discharge the high trust combinated to us in trust and love. There is reason to an interpolate the presence among us at an early day of the distinguished representatives of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, who have been appointed to respond to our greetings. May great grace rest upon each of them. It perially would we constitud to all heavily Father the venerable partiarch in Methodistic presents when our intercourse with this state thur shall be utterly free from uncharitable strile; when the loof Him, who died for us working mightily in all our hear shall prove the solvent of all our misunderstandings; whe as the offspring of a common Methodistic parentage, shall prove the solvent of all our misunderstandings; whe as the offspring of a common Methodistic parentage, shall prove the solvent of all our misunderstandings; when as the offspring of a common Methodistic parentage, shall bend all our energies in concordant effort to conquision the world for Christ.

CHARLES II. VOWLES

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CHARLES III. VOWLES

faishful manner in which they had discharged the trust.

Bishop Harris announced as the special committee five, to whom Mr. Wilbur's resolutions relating to transier of the Indian service were referred:—Jud Cooley, of Iowa; Clinton II. Fisk, of St. Louis; Geor W. Geddes, of Northern Ohio; William Lawrence, Central Ohio, and Charles W. Rowland, of the Cinci anti Conference.

Rev. J. Lannigam, of Baltimore, from the spec Committee on the Centennial Sabbath Observance submitted a report as follows:—

Whereas the Commissioners of the Centennial Exposite have, by an almost unanimous spite, determined to dishibit the buildings and the grounds under their case on the Christian Sabbath; and whereas such action we are satisfained in earlier harmony with the moral and Christian san ment of a large majority of the American people.

Received, That the hearty thanks of this body be tender to the Commissioners for their prompt and decisive sets in this matter.

Resolved, That the hearly thanks of this body be tendered to the Commissioners for their prompt and declaive section in this matter.

The report was unanimously adopted.

Reports of the agents of the Book Concern in the city of New York, of the Western Methodist Book Commentation of the Book Committee, were submissed.

Adjourned until to-mersels.